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To the Friends of Humanity.

From the first introduction of Grandjean's Remedy for the Hair, it has been received with that approbation which can only be accorded to an article that has been well tried and not found wanting. The confidence reposed in this remedy, after a lapse of time sufficient to test its merits, is a conclusive evidence of its high appreciation, and of the great notoriety it has obtained.

This composition has been of great service to those who have used it, according to the instructions with care and perseverance, and all may experience the benefits of its surprising effects.

So great has been its success, that base imitations have been made—but *such* imitations, by persons who would speculate upon the ignorance or credulity of the public, by having studied but imperfectly, if at all, the nature of the composition, or who have not *identified* themselves with the true study of the skin of the head.

But there is an end of all things, and the reception given to Grandjean's composition, is a sure guarantee of its beneficial effects. It is almost impossible to supply the demand, that is constantly received for it, notwithstanding the base calumnies circulated against it, by its opponents. But what can *that* avail, when Grandjean's composition has wrought its way to public favour solely by its own merits, and cannot fail to become, at no distant day, universal? How can we prove the truth of its wonderful effects? It can only be by the most palpable and incontestible facts, and by the testimony of individuals whose honourable character and judgment are known. It is to them I address myself with confidence, and from them I claim what they justly consider my due.

I trust I may exercise the right of respectfully soliciting from those who have used my Medicinal Composition for the Hair, to give me in writing its effects, noting the state of the hair before, during, and after the treatment, the results good or bad, and in short, all the particulars relative to this subject.

The object I have in view in becoming possessed of these authentic documents, is to make the **TRUTH EVIDENT AS THE LIGHT OF DAY, AND PUT ERROR TO ITS HIGHEST TEST.**

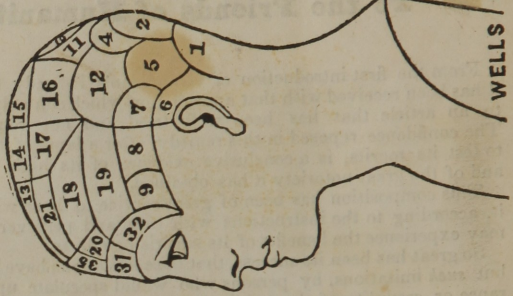
I intend to unite a colossal mass of proofs, for the purpose of publication, and to keep a register of them at my office, that all may be advised of the true merits of my composition, and that those who doubt may doubt no longer.

It is requested, that those who intend to oblige me by sending certificates, would be kind enough to forward them by private conveyance, fearful that they will come in such quantities, that I cannot receive them in any other way.

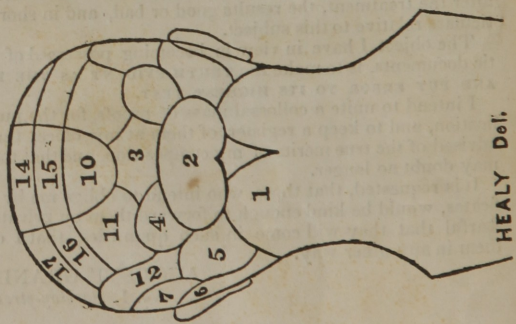
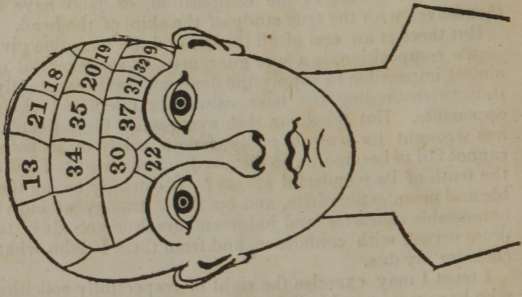
AUGUSTE GRANDJEAN.

No. 1, Barclay-street, New-York.





WELLS / Se.



HEALY Del.

THE GREAT MYSTERY FOUND OUT.

H A I R .

GRANDJEAN'S COMPOSITION.

An important discovery for the treatment of the hair; a preservative against baldness; and an infallible cure in all affections of the skin on the head, as

DANDRIF, & Co. & Co.

Multitudes of Chemists, Apothecaries, and Perfumers have successively attempted to treat of that part of the human body, without having sufficiently studied the subject. By spreading ostentatious reports of an exaggerated fame, they have fatigued the public with the words—*Wonder! Prodigy!*

EVIDENCE! EVIDENCE!!

To prevent the destruction of so fine an ornament, and to renew that gift of nature, requires many years' experience with the identical part; for what kind of Composition could that be, invented by persons not familiar with the study of the skin on the head?

The true essence of the hair, as it is called by some celebrated doctors, who have used and recommended it as a specific, might for its effects be compared to the regulative activity which takes place in each plant.

The numerous experiments Mr. Grandjean has made, leave no doubt, in his mind, relative to the course followed by the sap, and of the causes which stop its circulation in the *intercellular* spaces, which all communicate together, so as to form the capillary tube so infinitely divided. The sap does not circulate in all hair with the same facility. In most hair, of which the vessels are but little developed, it operates slowly, because the tube itself being continually filled with it, annihilates the perspiration; then the ascending effect cannot take place but by the application of Grandjean's Composition, which in a few days only, will penetrate through the hair to the roots.

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The ascending power varies then not only according to the quality of the tube, but also to the way of using this Composition; apply the paste in the evening before going to bed and the liquid in the morning; it is easy then to conceive that during sleep the surface of the skin on the head produces an evaporation, often very abundant; the sap, which in some degree is in relation with that phenomenon, ascends rapidly. The result is very easy to state. The friction, that has been made before sleep, refreshes and repairs the skin on the head, then the growth continues as naturally as ever; while by employing the paste in the morning only, the result can only be uncertain, since the pores of the skin are closer and consequently in a disposition quite unfavourable for receiving from this Composition all its salutary effects.

BALDNESS.

It must and does receive the pre-eminence, and surpasses all that has yet been employed for the treatment of the hair. One bottle of it ought to be counted among the necessary articles which should be purchased by all parents, for it preserves the roots, prevents the falling off, and strengthens by its rich and generous stimulants, the weakest hair; gives to all sorts of hair admirable softness, lustre, and fineness; and keeps it in a great measure from becoming

GRAY.

It is an extraordinary specific to erase from the skin on the head, that powdery sediment which so many persons complain of. It may be daily applied on the head of the aged, as well as the youngest child's.

The considerable sale thereof, the repute and extension it daily receives, is a certain guarantee, and ought to banish all the fears that one creates in his own mind concerning its efficacy. Each will receive with the bottle a treatise on the proper treatment of the hair.

Mr. Grandjean's Composition, which has hitherto been sold without any odour, will henceforth partake of the excellent perfumes, *Rose, Jasmine, Bergamot, Vanilla, Ambrosia, &c. &c.*

Principal Office, No. 1, Barclay-St., two doors from Broadway.

COMPOSITION DE GRANDJEAN.

Découverte importante pour le traitement des cheveux, prévenir leur chute, et guérir l'affection du cuir chevelu.

Jusqu'à ce jour une quantité innombrable de Chimistes, de Pharmaciens et de Parfumeurs ont voulu tour à tour traiter cette parure du genre humain sans études assez profondes sur ce sujet. Ils ont, en répandant les bruits fastueux d'une renommée, d'une exagération et d'un enthousiasme extravagant, fatigué le monde entier des mots—*Prodige, Merveille.*

L' EVIDENCE ! L' EVIDENCE !!

Pour s'opposer à la destruction de cet ornement si beau, et pour renouveler cette belle parure, il a fallu pendant de longues années, et chaque jour, palper bien des têtes. (Que pourrait être une Composition faite par des personnes non identifiées avec l'étude du cuir chevelu ?) La véritable essence du cheveu, comme l'appellent grand nombre de célèbres Docteurs, qui en font un usage personnel et la recommandent comme spécifique, doit être comparée, par ses effets, à l'activité végétative qui se produit au printemps dans le sein de chaque plante. Les expériences nombreuses que Mr. Grandjean a tentées ne laissent plus aucun doute sur la route suivie par la sève et sur les causes qui interceptent sa circulation dans les tubes capillaires divisés à l'infini. La circulation de la sève ne se fait pas dans tous les cheveux de la même manière. Pour les cheveux gras, dont les vaisseaux sont peu développés, elle n'opère que lentement, parce que le tube lui-même, continuellement enduit, rend la transpiration nulle, alors l'ascension ne peut reprendre son cours que par l'imbibition de la Composition Grandjean, qui en moins de quelques jours traverse les parois du cheveu et de la racine. La force d'ascension varie alors, non seulement suivant la qualité du tube, mais encore suivant la manière d'employer cette Composition, ce qui doit être la pâte régulièrement tous les soirs, avant le coucher, et le liquide la matin. L'on concevra facilement que pendant le sommeil la surface du cuir chevelu est le siège d'une évaporation souvent considérable, la sève qui jusqu'à

un certain point est en rapport avec ce phénomène monte avec rapidité ; ce résultat est extrêmement simple à constater. La friction qui a été faite avant le coucher remet et prépare le cuir chevelu, alors le travail de la pousse reprend son cours naturel, au lieu que par l'emploi de la pâte le matin, on ne pourra obtenir que des résultats incertains, la peau étant plus tendue, les pores plus fermés et par conséquent dans une disposition toute contraire à recevoir de cette composition tous ses bienfaits salutaires.

Elle figure en première ligne et surpasse en ce moment tout ce qui a été employé pour la chevelure. Un de ses flacons doit être compté parmi les choses indispensables dont doit se munir tout chef de famille ; elle affermit les racines, arrête la chute, fortifie par ses stimulans riches et généreux les cheveux les plus faibles, rend à toutes les chevelures ce moelleux, ce lustre, et cette douceur admirable, prévient beaucoup les cheveux de blanchir.

Spécifique extraordinaire pour faire disparaître du cuir chevelu ce sédiment poudreux dont tant de personnes ont à se plaindre. L'emploi peut en être quotidiennement fait sur la tête des vieillards comme sur celle des enfants les plus jeunes.

Le grand débit qui s'en fait, la vogue et le développement que prend chaque jour cet article est un sûr garant et doit suffire pour confondre toutes les craintes que l'on pourrait suggérer sur l'efficacité de cette Composition.

La Composition de Grandjean qui jusqu'à ce jour s'est vendue sans odeur agréable, aujourd'hui possède les parfums les plus odoriférants : *la Rose, le Jasmin, la Bergamotte, Vanille, Ambroisie, &c. &c. &c.* Chaque flacon est accompagné d'un traité sur la chevelure.

No. 1, Rue Barclay, deux portes de Broadway.

COMPOSICION DE GRANDJEAN.

DESCUBRIMIENTO IMPORTANTE PARA CON- SERVAR EL CABELLO.

UN sin numero de Quimicos, de Farmaceuticos y de Perfumistas han querido a la vez dar metodos de cuidar de este adorno del linaje humano, pero sin estudios bastante profundos sobre la materia, y por adquirir renombre, han causado al mundo entero con las exajeradas *Prodigio! Maravilli!!*

EVIDENCIA! EVIDENCIA!!

Para contener la destruccion de esto bello adorno y renovarle, ha sido menester de muchos años y palpar diariamente muchas cabezas. Qué podria ser una composicion hecha por individuos que no están identificados con el estudio de la piel de la cabeza? La verdadera essencia del pelo, como la llaman muchos doctores célebres que la usan en su persona y la recomiendan como un específico, debe compararse por sus efectos á la actividad vejetativa que se produce por la primavera en el séno de cada planta. Los numerosos experimentos que Sig. Grandjean ha hecho, no dejan duda alguna sobre el camino que sigue la savia, y sobre las causas que interceptan su circulacion por los espacios de las capas que comunicándose unos con otros forman el tubo capilar, dividido hasta lo infinito. La circulación de la savia no se efectua de un modo mismo en todos los cabellos. En los grasonos, cuyos vasos no estan bien desarrollados su operacion es lenta, porque el mismo tubo que continuamente está pegajoso, hace nula la transpiracion, en cuyo caso no puede la ascencion volver á tomar su curso, sino por la imbibicion de la composicion de Grandjean, la cual en mui pocos dias atraviesa los intersticios de los cabellos y sus raices. La fuerza de la ascencion varía entónces, no solamente segun la calidad de los tubos, sino segun la manera de emplear esta composicion, que debe ser todas las noches al irse á acostar. Así se concibe fácilmente que durante el sueño, se forma á meduno en

la piel de la cabeza una evaporacion considerable, y la savia que en cierto modo tiene relacion con este fenómeno, sube con rapidez este resultado es mui fácil de demostrar. La friccion que se ha hecho ántes de acostarse prepara la piel pilosa, entónces el trabajo del retoño vuelve á tomar su curso natural, en lugar de que si se emplea la composicion por la mañana, no se conseguirán sino resultados inciertos, estando mas tirante la piel, mas cerrados los poros, y por consecuencia en disposicion contraria para poder recibir de esta composicion todos sus saludables efectos.

Esta composicion es la que se conoce por primera en su linea, y escede á todas cuantas se han empleado hasta aqui para el pelo. Un frasco de estos debe ser contado entre las cosas indispensables de uso comun, porque afirma las raices del pelo contiene su caida, y da á todas las cabelleras aquella suavidad, aquel lustre y aquella elasticidad y frescura admirables, que ahuyentan las canas.

Especifico extraordinario que hace desaparecer la caspa, de que tantos se quejan, y se puede emplear todos los dias tanto por las personas avanzadas en edad como por los mas juvenes.

La mucha salida que tiene y la boga en que va entrando todos los dias, es una segura garantia que debe bastar para desechar todo temor sobre la eficacia de esta composicion.

La Composicion de Grandjean que hasta ahora se ha vendido sin ningun olor agradable, hoi lleva y a los perfumes mas esquisitos de *Rosa, Jazmin, Bergamota, Vanilla, Ambrosia, &c. &c.*

No. 1, Calle de Barclay, á dos puertas de Broadway.

GRANDJEAN'S COMPOSITION ;

The only important Discovery for the Treatment of the

H A I R ;

A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST BALDNESS ;

*And an infallible Cure in all Affections of the Skin on the Head,
as Dandriff, &c.*

IN offering to the public a treatise upon this part of the human body, I have not attempted to lay down any particular system, nor do I claim to myself any further merit, than that of having terminated an undertaking which has been the subject of my researches for a period of fifteen years, and definitively accomplished for the good of humanity. 'This invaluable composition, in the course of a few months, must, from the benefit it confers, become of universal use, and an indispensable appendage to the dressing table.

Incredulity and superstition originate in the want of knowledge ; and in this case, we can only be convinced of the wonderful qualities of this composition by trying it ourselves. The surprise and satisfaction derived from its success will soon bring it into universal estimation.

In studying the different diseases of the hair, I have invariably endeavoured to discover their causes, and from the effects produced, to arrive at their proper remedies. Besides the causes common to all, there are many that are peculiar to particular constitutions ; and, as the hair is affected by the changes of climate, I have observed the influence of these causes in different countries.

It is astonishing that a subject of such great interest and importance should have been so long neglected. It is surprising that centuries should have rolled on in the course of time, and no person as yet seriously devoted his

attention to a study of such great benefit to the human race. It may at least be considered as interesting as many of those which have occupied the attention of mankind. Does not the hair give beauty to the countenance? Is it not the highest ornament with which nature has gifted her children? Must we not admit that man to be deserving of the highest praise and encouragement, who has devoted many years of his life to the study of its nature and growth, and has at length discovered the means of preserving it, to an advanced period of life, in all its beauty and freshness? To enumerate the various minerals of the earth—to distinguish the minutest vegetables into different classes—and even to discover the phenomenon of absorption, circulation, and evaporation of the sap in trees, has called forth the exertions of the learned. Man, by perseverance and labour, has excavated into the bosom of the earth, extracted its ores, and wrought them to his use; the sea has been compelled to yield to him its hidden treasures; he ascends the loftiest mountains, and visits the remotest regions in pursuit of knowledge; he weighs the air, and decomposes the water. The whole earth, enriched by his care, gives proof of his wisdom and power. He undertakes and risks every thing to assuage his insatiable desire of observation. In fact, *all things are possible to man*. And yet, he has not sought to account for the various phenomena which take place within him, and more especially the wonderful operation or the growth of the hair, and the means of preventing its loss.

In what manner is the hair formed? It emanates by the law of life, and is independent of all human agency. The hair, as composing part of the embryo, is developed, and grows by the influence of vitality. The principles of our being are prepared by nature, the first great and essential cause, and from her every individual has received this splendid gift. It remains for man to preserve it by proper care and treatment; his power is limited to this. The hair ceases to grow when the roots decay; the most senseless quack could alone assert the contrary.

THE COMPOSITION.

The composition, which I offer to the public is produced simply by means of pulverization, from animals not indigenous to this country, from a rich substance, and from roots. By a proportional admixture of these. I have composed an extract of the greatest use in invigorating the hair, and incomparable in all cases of dandriff, which it invariably cures in a period of eight or ten days.

THE DANDRIFF.

The superiority of this ointment will be known by its results, and by the quick and evident manner in which it destroys the dandriff. In three or four days the epidermis assumes its accustomed elasticity. It cleanses the hair of those innumerable pellicles, seen only by the aid of the microscope. This is the first stage of the disease. The roots, having become free, immediately expand, and the hair quickly assumes its natural appearance. To avoid every possibility of a return of the disease, it will be necessary to continue the use of the ointment a short time after the entire disappearance of the dandriff. Nothing can be more detrimental to the hair than to allow these dry and dead particles to remain on the head: they cover the roots, and prevent the young hair from attaining its proper strength; the vivifying moisture, instead of filtering through the capillary tubes, is dried up, and, from the want of this necessary nourishment, the roots decay.

This disease, on account of the numerous causes and the effects attending it, cannot be neglected without bringing in its train a great thinness of hair, or perhaps baldness itself, as the hair is not only indispensable to the harmony of the physiognomy, but likewise a preservative against numerous diseases, such as inflammation of the eyes, pains in the head, which originate from inflammation in the inward and membranous covering of the nose; from this it communicates to the connecting fibres of the brain, and most frequently terminates in

dryness. It is also known, that the head, having lost its natural protector against the cold, and from the exposure to which the brain is liable, is one of the undeniable causes of several diseases which ultimately prove chronic.

The great number of heads which came under my observation, and the long time I have devoted to this subject, warrant my assertion, that this leprous disease effects its ravages on the phrenological divisions 11, 16, 17, 21; that the loss of the hair usually commences in 13, 14, 15; principally in men, number 10, but baldness on this last division of the cranium is occasioned by causes too numerous to mention in the present treatise.

Without entering into a detail of all the various periods of its decay, I must be content with affirming that this disease is principally confined to the above-mentioned numbers—that it but rarely affects the divisions 19, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3—and that these latter retain the roots to a later period—and lastly that number 2 is never free from hair.

A CASE OF PLICA—AT NEW-YORK.

✍ Having interested myself for many years in every thing bearing any relation to the pathology of the pileuse system, and receiving every day a great number of visits, I have been naturally led to make many new observations upon the hair. No one, perhaps, will read without interest the report of a case very common in this country. For example:—I am often consulted about children who have had the roots of their hair more or less destroyed by the scab, which has been left too long upon the head.—Consequently the result is, that the matter which remains below these scabs ulcerates the roots, weakens the vitality of the membranes, and very often prevents the reproduction of the hair. I have occupied myself much in the treatment of this malady, which nearly always indicates its first approach by little places about the size of a two shilling piece, and is vulgarly called ring-worm. Upon some patients I have remarked these dry places without inflammation, and they are found thus more

commonly upon the heads of adults, and are very tenacious and difficult to cure, often varying its situation, and that during several years, until the head becomes bald, in a very singular manner, also, leaving not the shadow of a single root perceptible.

I have seen upon many patients the hair grown again, but all white, or in such a manner as to give it the appearance of being irregularly spotted. The means which I employed for the cure of this affection are nearly the same which have always succeeded in reproducing the hair on heads entirely bald, viz: a simple treatment, and the regular use of Grandjean's Composition. I re-animated the faint vitality of the epidermis and the roots, and rekindled, thus to speak, the latter and the corresponding tubes. I revive, by this means, the secret faculty of these organs, and consequently produce the repululation. I think I ought to recommend to mothers never to neglect this kind of little scabby diseases, for often they are or become very dangerous, and last several years—the feeble hairs are dried up, and are sometimes of different colors upon the same head.

The most extraordinary case of the kind which I have seen in the United States is a case of *Plica*, and which at least I should designate similar to those so often seen in connection with the real Polish *Plica*. I was consulted last September by a young man about 25 years old, of a delicate and nervous constitution. I was not long in perceiving, by liberal symptoms, that the *Plica* existed upon the skull of the patient—at least the following appearances made me suppose so:—paleness and lividness of complexion, profuse perspiration on the skin of the hair, sore throat, agglutination of the growing hair, as if they had been soaked in water, stiffened with gum. The least touch inverted the roots, occasioning cruel pains. I began by the application of pressed mallow root water, repeating it three times a day, severe diet, bathing twice a week, the body free—for three weeks the same treatment was persevered in, but no improvement appeared—only great weakness. I should have been able from my first visit to destroy, in an instant, all these

troublesome omens; but the fearful reactions were too much to fear; and I knew too well that if the hair was cut off while in that condition, the principle of the disease would fix upon the epidermis, showing itself often upon some interior organ, and cause death. The fourth week of the treatment some locks of hair fell off—the patient experienced less pain, and was more at ease. Treatment—six leeches behind each ear; every evening mustard poultices on the feet; like treatment for the head as before; a mercurial composition applied to the hair to destroy a numerous insect population, which for some days had appeared, from whence I know not—it made me fear a new irritation. A week passed—the hair fell no more, but on the contrary, appeared to me to grow with rapidity, and seemed to be stronger, and it thickened. The disease offered a frightful aspect; the nails of the hands and feet had a black appearance; small abscesses were formed upon the joints of the bones; a feeling of heaviness and melancholy, which uneasily showed itself by the twitching of the hands and feet, the pricking under the nails, the nostrils, and the temples, the ears; a strange irritation of the hair behind the ears; an exudation of fetid matter. Treatment—mixture of milk and soft bread—continuation of different emollient applications—softening it during 15 days—bathing the head every morning in a liquid composed of spirits of turpentine, of oleum rorism, &c., rubbing all the infected roots with Grandjean's composition (the paste) mixed with souffre d'antimoine dore, washing more and more every day; and lastly, covering the head with a large poultice a week after using the composition.

The intrication of the hair declared itself a month after the Trichomatic scurf was formed—then all the nervous symptoms disappeared; some days after I was able to make the application of the Trichome, which succeeded admirably—every morning poultices of Grandjean's Composition cleansing the new hair which was now forming, to-day about one inch long—color pale—but very thick, and no doubt that after some days it will be long enough for the interior of the tubes to be penetrated by the

nutritious substance, and the hair will retake by degrees its primitive colour.

La composition de Grandjean est employé avec succès pour guérir radicalement toutes les maladies du cuir chevelu, pour les têtes chauves, elle est aussi un puissant résolutif et décompose admirablement la substance qui fait tourner les cheveux blanc.

The composition of Grandjean is employed with great success in the radical cure of all diseases of the hair, bald heads, &c. It is also a powerful desolvent, and admirably decomposes the substance which causes the hair to turn grey.

No. 1 Barclay-street.

During the six years in which I have resided in America, I have observed, and my profession compels me to deprecate, the usual and erroneous applications resorted to in the treatment of the hair. I will make a statement in the case of children; they resemble the tender plant, which increases in strength and beauty, according to the degree of care or cultivation it receives in its early growth. The custom of washing the heads of children in cold water, with whiskey, brandy, eau-de-cologne, rum, &c., is most injurious to the hair. They require the occasional use of some generous composition, in preference to applications of such corrosive and spirituous liquids. Water, the mildest, and perhaps the least likely to affect the hair, is very injurious. It dries the hair, and turns it red; it makes it coarse and causes it to fall, and likewise destroys the roots; lastly, it creates rheumatic pains; in a word, water, and all spirituous liquids, are extremely destructive to the hair.

I think I may state with certainty, that out of a hundred families, ninety-five are in the habit of employing one or more of these spirits. But, do we not frequently meet with young persons of eighteen or twenty years, and even prior to this age, who, instead of possessing the full and glossy ringlets adapted to youth, have, by these injurious applications, reduced their hair to that pale colour,

which is the surest evidence of decay? And why should a bountiful and indulgent nature have deprived the inhabitants of this country of so beautiful and valuable an ornament? Is it natural that, at this early period of their existence, they should be compelled to have recourse to artificial expedients? How much dread and dismay must they not experience at the thought of wearing a wig or of dyeing the hair? Of dyeing the hair! Undoubtedly this is your only remedy, unless you have the good fortune to meet with an artist, who by his close imitation of nature, is enabled to deceive the most piercing eye; if not you will be compelled to make use of whatever the most infamous quackery can invent. Before you resolve to dye the hair, in imitation of those dark eye-brows, reflect that all these powders and liquids contain the most injurious substances—litharge, lime, and a great many others equally mild in their nature.

But these cruel inventions, though applied with the strictest care, are inevitably discovered by the different shades they present. To apply this infernal composition, we must, once a month, call in the assistance of an adept of this dreadful art. By omitting to do this, the hair, instead of retaining its glossy tinge, assumes the most indescribable colours, red, blue, violet, green, and in some cases the colour of the flame of burning spirits. The consequences have now unfolded themselves. Where, now, are those locks and waving tresses, through which your taper fingers have so often sported, and whose soft touch has charmed you into a pleasing revery? Ah! at what frightful vision are you startled? They are changed; the horrid dye has deceived you. Your hand, stained with the pernicious drug, recoils in horror. The truth at last flashes on your mind—those beautiful ringlets are faded for ever. (*See last page.*)

To the causes already mentioned, there are several exceptions. In the first place, the people of the south lose their hair at an earlier age than is assigned by nature: the intense heat of the sun affects the air they breathe; the agitation of the atmosphere produces a dry and consuming wind; the parched soil over which it

takes its course, is never refreshed. To relieve the brain from this scorching heat, the head throws off a continual perspiration, which tends to decay the roots, and to absorb the vivifying moisture.

Secondly, the sudden change of the hair from black to white.

Thirdly, the total or partial loss of the hair.

The second exception is brought on by a few causes ; fear, or sudden fright, grief and fractures of the skull, which are sometimes covered with gray hair. I could cite many examples in proof of this statement, if a truth so well known required any. There are few persons who have not seen, or heard the fact, that the hair has been changed from black to white in the course of one night, and that it has been caused by sudden fright. In the third exception, the fall is produced by a variety of causes, most of which can be guarded against ; by intemperance and excess of all kinds—by severe study to a late hour—by the use of soap and water, and all spirituous liquids—by wearing caps—and by frequent application of the curling irons—by neglecting to cut the hair, and thus weakening the roots—also, by those diseases which affect the vetebral column, the stomach, or the brain—and lastly, by too frequent a use of the brush. Particular attention should be paid to the choice of this article. The hard brush, usually preferred, is in reality suited to very few. It certainly clears the head of a large portion of dandriff, but in what manner ? it forces it from the skin before it has arrived at a proper head : the violence of the remedy produces a fresh irritation, which increases the loss of the hair, and fatigues the roots. The truth of this is evident, from the fact, that, after clearing the head of the dandriff by the use of the hard brush, an increased quantity is sure to spring up in the course of two or three days.

I again repeat that the hair should be washed as seldom as possible, and whenever this operation is performed, particular care must be taken to rub it perfectly dry. A considerable quantity of this composition should be afterwards applied, especially to the roots. By omitting

to do this the hair will turn either red or gray, and the person may feel himself happy if he escape rheumatic pains, &c. For the advantage of those who are unwilling to forego the habit of washing the hair, it is my intention to prepare a liquid, which will give an admirable lustre to the hair, and prevent those burning irritations of the epidermis. It is made from a filtration of the yolk of eggs, and the infusion of two vegetables from which I extract the aqueous fluid. By diluting this with distilled water, I have produced a mild and extremely innocent composition. The earth, in fact, is filled with the rarest gifts—the plants and animals are destined to the use, or to relieve the infirmities of man. All things are for his convenience, if he knew how to apply them to his use. And by the law of nature the same things are either beneficial or injurious, according to the use he puts them to.

The moulting season for birds and other animals is, like the season for vegetation, later in this country than in similar latitudes in Europe. The shedding of the hair, in the human system, depends upon the same causes which operate in the case of the brute creation—namely, the surcease of the vitality of the cutaneous system under the influence of heat. The bulbs, which remain almost paralyzed during a long winter, experience at this season a sort of hyper-secretion of a cornate substance, which compels the old capillary tubes to give place to the new ones, full of a new matter, secreted by the bulbs. In the human system, this is like to take place where the hair is not kept frequently cut.

Every one knows that the hair grows more rapidly in summer than in winter, in consequence of the increased vitality of the skin; but at the same time, if the nourishing fluid be too active in its operation, a second shedding of the hair is produced before the succeeding winter, and this I have remarked in many instances, where the loss has been complete and irrecoverable. Cases of incipient baldness should be treated with the utmost care, for it is not always easy to repair the loss, especially where the proffered remedies have been un-

duly neglected. To effect a restoration of the hair, the whole object must be to excite and preserve the vitality of the roots, and this may be done by a treatment at once simple and easy. The employment of Grandjean's composition will be found to answer the desired end—accompanied as it is, with ample prescriptions, adapted to different cases, and different constitutions. It arrests the falling off of the hair, prevents tendency to turn gray, and imparts to it an admirable gloss. Consultation, at No. 1, Barclay street.

☞ There are certain maladies incident to the human frame, which produce a prolonged and total languor and prostration of the whole system: hence the skin becomes dried and parched through disease, and the hair, in its turn, from the same causes, undergoes the same alteration. The consequences of these maladies vary, accordingly, as circumstances vary. In some cases, the disorder is, by little and little, dissipated, and the hair gradually resumes its natural moistness, softness, and brilliancy; in others—and this by far the most frequent result—the irritation about the roots of the hair occasions its falling off, and, oftentimes, its entire loss. Under these circumstances, the only application resorted to should be such as will have a tendency to restore to the functions of the skin upon the head a proper and necessary degree of activity and strength. The daily use of the comb and brush, together with Grandjean's unrivalled compositions, are all that are necessary to effect this desirable object, and are the only cosmetics which should be employed at the present for the preservation or restoration of that great essential to human comeliness and beauty, the hair.

All authors have laid down the color of Hair as a characteristic mark of the temperament. Black Hair is the emblem of strength and vigor. An athletic figure with light hair would appear an object of ridicule. This last shade is the attribute of weakness and indolence. Painters have given it to figures that are not expressive of strong passions or of great and heroic actions. In voluptuous paintings of the graces, beauty, &c., by adorn-

ing the head of youth, this ornament, as it were, animates the canvass. The black and light varieties, including their respective shades, are met with in both sexes nearly in equal proportion. But let us only reflect a moment upon the impressions we receive from the sex, as far as relates to the shades allotted to the individual, abstractedly from every other consideration, and we shall find that the female, adorned with light hair, forcibly impresses upon us a sense of beauty, united to weakness—an irresistible appeal for protection. The very word even by which this subject is described is expressive of this double attribute. The phrase *Brune Piquante* (black-eyed maid,) on the contrary, forcibly conveys an idea of strength and beauty united. Beauty, then, is an attracting gift, which females enjoy in common, but which, being variously modified by exterior form, entice and attract either by interesting our feelings, or by exciting them, &c. Languid eyes are frequently associated with light hair, while the black is generally the appendage of a sparkling eye and vivacity ready to break loose from its bounds.

The following are the principal rules to be observed in the treatment of the hair.

1st. To have it cut at least once a month. By attending to this, the roots are strengthened, and the circulation of the sap or vivifying moisture is seldom impeded by any obstruction in the capillary tubes, which decrease in strength, in proportion with the length of the hair. A skiful and experienced hand, capable of attaining the younger and shortest hair, without destroying the elegance of the cut, is a great desideratum in this operation. I am strenuous in recommending a strict attention to this first rule, and likewise to the use of this admirable composition. Be careful to keep the head covered for some time after the hair has been cut. The fresh ends possess a certain sensibility for two or three days after the application of the scissors.

2dly. After sickness, when the patient has been confined to his bed for a fortnight, observe to cut the hair as short as possible, and for some time to continue, every

evening, the use of Grandjean's paste and the liquid in the morning, which should be rubbed well in at the roots. By inattention to this second rule, there is danger of a general loss of the hair, which probably may grow again, but never of the same quality, or of the same colour.

3dly. To make use of what I designate by the name of the "air bath," that is, as often as possible, to renew the air under the hat or cap. It will be found extremely salutary to expose the head to the morning air, in order to purify and disperse the vapors and transpirations of the night; at the same time care must be taken to avoid a draft or violent current of air. In this case, we may frequently prevent a cold, by a copious application of Grandjean's paste in the evening, and the liquid in the morning, to the skin of the head.

4thly. A voyage by sea is very good for the preservation of the hair. It will be well to rub the roots three times a week with this composition: this will rectify the great humidity produced from the alkali impregnated in the air and sea-water. The hair may otherwise become enveloped with a slight crust, and extremely difficult to get rid of.

5thly. A few days before an accouchement, the hair should be well combed and cut at the ends, and the roots well rubbed with this composition; then bind them with about half a yard of silk string, so as not to strain the roots; then fold them in braid of three strands, and secure them well at the end so that no hair can escape. Afterwards, when the hair has regained strength, let it be recombined with the greatest care. In this manner the loose hair will be removed without injuring the roots, and finally make use of Grandjean's paste in the evening, and the liquid in the morning, as already stated. By pursuing this method, the ladies will be relieved from those unpleasant consequences, to which they have been subject before this fortunate discovery.

6thly. Whenever a lady has her hair dressed, she should be particular in having it frizzed after the following manner: Take the hair at the end, and let the applications of the comb be made one after the other, and

not one over the other ; following the first method, the hair can be easily disentangled, by combing it first at the end, and then it can be gradually unfripped ; by the other method, the hair is split and destroyed, and cannot be unfripped without a considerable loss of hair. I can also state from experience, that the hair, when burnt, or broken off, takes a much greater time to grow, than when it is cut.

7thly. Children should have the hair, every day brushed with the softest brush that can be obtained, except on numbers 13 and 14. Then take a small quantity of this composition on the palm of the hand, and rub it gently over the head. This will allay the slight, though healthful irritation, produced by the use of the soft brush. This course should be pursued, in preference to that in general use, which has an injurious tendency upon the hair, and makes it weak and unsightly. At a very early age (nevertheless not before the hair has grown to full vigour, which in some children is only in their 3d or 4th year) and up to their 10th or 12th year, the hair should be cut very short, especially in boys. This can be effected with some taste, by allowing the hair to grow a little longer on numbers 13 and 14. It is a great pity to weaken the young roots, for the useless pleasure of seeing them wear a few ringlets, which always turn red at the points.

8th. Children should very seldom have the head shaved ; I can convince those that are desirous of consulting me, that this can, in most cases, be avoided.

9th. I could advance innumerable arguments against the use of the different oils usually applied to the hair. It will be sufficient to request those who are willing to be convinced of this, to refer to the chemist ; they will learn that oil is extremely injurious to the hair. Oil of olives, in appearance so mild, is a dry and consuming substance. Oil, instead of preserving, is hurtful to the hair, and only gives it a momentary lustre.

10th. Although solid fat substances are not injurious to the hair, yet, how erroneous is the opinion that bear's grease, Macassar oil, and the thousand different Pomata

which appear in every colour, increase the growth of the hair! The inventors of these have been more engaged in the choice of pots and bottles, in looking up for some unheard-of name, or composing a commendatory description, than for any thing else. Bear's grease perhaps on account of its rough name, is by many considered a most superior article. I wished, by observation, to convince myself of the truth of the fact, and from what it derived its great virtue. I have examined the different species of the bear tribe—the black bear of Canada—the grizzly bear of the Pyrenees and Rocky Mountains, and have even met with the good fortune of experimenting on the great white bear of the Arctic Ocean! From the great fame of this grease, I even expected to meet with a race of bears, whose fur grew out of the fat itself, which, in all probability, is the one so highly esteemed by amateurs. The first which came under my observation, soon undeceived me; it was the brown bear, or the great consumer of honey, as Buffon emphatically calls him. I observed that the fat on his beautiful person was bestowed upon him by nature, rather to aid and give more freedom to his gymnastic movements, than to nourish his furry tubes. I likewise remarked, that besides the different skins, the fat was covered with a small membrane, of so fine a texture as to appear appropriated more to the preservation of the fat, than to give nourishment to the roots of the fur, and that these are never found below the third skin from the epidermis. In fact, the distance of the roots from the fat, is a positive evidence, that the idea of its giving strength to the hair is quite fantastic. The person who first made use of it soon obtained proselytes: knowing the bear to be covered with the thickest hair, they have taken it for granted, that the fat must possess most wonderful qualities. But why should they suppose the fat to nourish the hair rather than the blood? By pressing the tube between the thumb-nail and that of the forefinger, it emits, in the same manner as the capillary tubes, a slight sanguine substance, which most certainly belongs to the blood, and not to the fat. I readily admit, that bear's grease does not injure

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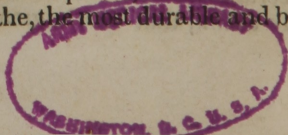
the hair; but, in my opinion, it is of no more benefit to it than a lump of tallow.

11th. I say nothing against the use of Macassar oil further than referring back to my ninth observation, in which I stated, that oil of all kinds was injurious to the hair. We may likewise form our opinion of the pretensions of the inventor himself, who expresses himself very nearly in these words. — "The use of Macassar oil upon artificial hair, will give to it a natural appearance, and, by regularly using it on the hair, it renders it highly frizzed." This is quite enough, and requires no refutation.

12th. When a fall of the hair is perceivable, should the head be shaved? In some cases it ought to be, and in others not. The causes of this are too numerous to state in this treatise. To those who consult me, I will give the necessary prescription, which depends entirely upon the cause of its fall.

GRAY HAIR.

13th. By attending to the following precaution, we may prevent the hair from becoming gray, or, at least, retard the progress of it: — By having the hair cut very often, and, every evening, separating the hair with the first tooth of the comb; then brush it with much care, so as to remove all foreign substances that might injure its growth; and in each division thus made with the comb, to rub the epidermis with the paste until you think it has had time to penetrate into the skin. This should be done principally on numbers 8, 9, and 19, the hair which covers these being the first to turn gray; and every morning, to use the fine tooth comb, in order to carry away the small secretion emitted from the tubes during the night, and then apply the liquid in the morning. We must be careful not to wound the skin, during this operation; otherwise we destroy the epidermis, and produce dandriff. By observing these precautions, we may rest confident of retaining a beautiful and natural head of hair, until that period, when time destroys, with his unsparing scythe, the most durable and beautiful hair.



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